

'They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this climate, the dearest of *herbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sand.*  
SHERD. *n. f.* [see *sheep*, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;  
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd*. *Dryden.*  
SHERIFF. *n. f.* [see *sheep*, Saxon, from *scire*, a shire, and *veve*, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of English and of Scots  
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shakespeare.*  
Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*  
Now may'r and *shrieves* all hudd' and salute lay. *Pope.*

SHERIFFALTY. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.  
SHERIFFDOM. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.  
SHERIFFWICK. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of galls, and reannexing of them to the *sheriffs*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHERIS. *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.] A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and fetid, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare.*

Good *sherris* fast ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shak.*  
SHERRIS. See *STOW*.

SHIDE. *n. f.* [from *scabin*, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. f.* [see *scilb*, Saxon.]  
1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight  
With hearts more proof than *shields*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security.

The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield*,  
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

TO SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my fancies to let these hands obey my boiling blood,  
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear  
Thy flesh and bones; how'er  
A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,  
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,  
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations; into the sweet  
fool of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit  
to *shield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.  
—God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shakespeare.*

TO SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obscure: *shista*,  
Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to  
*shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it  
was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a  
continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think  
long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.

She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*. *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their  
companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be  
dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty,  
yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by  
their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in  
cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

TO SHIRT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made th' *shift*  
*shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;  
Let us try some new expedient;  
*Shift* the scene for half an hour,  
Time and place are in thy pow'r. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare fassron between the two St. Mary's days,  
Or let or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tupper.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

*Shifted* him away,  
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstasy. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is  
rather fine deliveries, and *shifts* of dangers and mischiefs,  
when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep  
them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the  
sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at  
pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind  
Veers off, as oft the *shifts* and *shifts* her sail. *Milton.*

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;  
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To change, as cloaths.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action  
hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

6. To dress in fresh cloaths.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience  
to *shift* me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

7. TO SHIFT OFF. To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the  
colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which  
are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with  
vulgar expressions. *Dryden's Dufrenoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you  
please, the traders will *shift off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to  
*shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which sal-  
vation is promised. *Rogers's Sermon.*

SHIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other  
*shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the  
image of innocence against violence. *Shak.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,  
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted,  
and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the  
water. *More's Antidote against Aduity.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*

How to regain my fever'd company,  
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,  
To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocrisis shall be called good manners, so we  
make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but  
they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our herbage is sufficiently stored with plants, and we have  
made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking to particular aid and relief at  
the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw  
them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those  
wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance  
whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hobbes.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that  
there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;  
So true, that he was awkward at a trick;  
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?

Their swords less danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any  
*shift*, he it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands  
of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hobbes.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and  
wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and  
practise in law matters, that you would wonder whence they  
borrow such subtilties and *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are  
your discouragements: never seek for *shifts* and evasions from  
worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it;  
this your doom, if you decline it. *Saunders.*

5. A woman's linen.

SHIRT. *n. f.* [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man  
of artifice.

I was such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,  
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

SHIRTLESS. *adj.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting  
means to act or live.

For

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the  
great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished  
with such clothing. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SHILLING. *n. f.* [see *scilling*, Sax. and Erse; *schilling*, Dut.] A coin  
of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called  
*scilling*, probably from *scillingus*, which the Romans used for  
the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings*  
made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a  
legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of  
King Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in  
twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hun-  
dred days. *Locke.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? The  
question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to  
continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when  
I make it, I keep it: I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say't,  
I'll do it. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

SHIV. *adv.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *n. f.* [see *shin*, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of  
the leg.

I brushed my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and  
dagger. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by tha-  
dowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacocks.*

His leg, then broke,

Had got a deputy of oak;

For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,  
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,  
To know if any one's at home,  
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,  
Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous.*

TO SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I shone*, I have shone; sometimes *I*  
*shined*, I have shined. [see *shin*, Saxon; *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to gladden; to  
gleam.

To-day the French,  
All cluquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,  
Shone down the English; and to-morrow  
Made Britain India: every man that stood,  
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakespeare.*

True paradise inclos'd with shining rock.

We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shine*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,  
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,  
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!

The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakespeare.*

Two men flood by them in *shining* garments. *Lu. xxiv. 4.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun is over-  
cast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*. *Jer. v. 28.*

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different  
arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud the *shined* in her princely state,  
Looking to heaven; for earth she did disdain,  
And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamel'd race, whose fliv'ry wing  
Waves to the rapid zephyrs of the Spring,  
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,  
Once brightest *shined* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,  
As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,  
Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakespeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight  
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*  
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul  
*shines* out in every thing she acts or speaks;  
While winning mildness and attractive smiles  
Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,  
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its  
proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* in-  
stances of virtue and morality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shined*  
An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most  
mens power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.  
The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num. vi. 25.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the  
fun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wisd. v. 6.*

Celestial light

*Shine* inward, and the mind through all her powers  
Irradiate. *Milton.*

SHINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and  
rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve  
him to very little purpose. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not un-  
analogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.

He that has injured his eyes to that divine splendour, which  
results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the  
glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same  
earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?

Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine*,  
Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SUCCESS. *n. f.* [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or  
familiar.

An incurable *shiness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly  
ever seen in Flanders, because the Winter forces the breeders  
there to house and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but ex-  
treme *shiness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the  
price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbutnot.*

SHINGLE. *n. f.* [see *shind*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses.

The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths,  
*shingles*, and waincot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHINGLES. *n. f.* Wants singul. [see *shingul*, Latin; *zona maribus*,  
Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round  
the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a slender  
diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious  
drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

SHINY. *adj.* [from *shine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Aldobran was mounted high,  
Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chain,  
One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fa. Queen.*

The night

Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle  
By th' second hour o' th' morn. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,  
Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day,  
For absent friends we were alarm'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [see *scip*, Saxon; *schip*, Dutch.] A termination  
noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *steward-  
ship*.

SHIP. *n. f.* [see *scip*, Saxon; *schippen*, Dutch.] A ship may be  
defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea  
with sails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe  
Turn back, and fly like *ships* before the wind. *Shak. H. VI.*

I here made toth to us a small boat, with about eight per-  
sons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff,  
who made aboard our *ship*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ships* loaded with victuals were burnt, and some  
of the men saved by their shipboats. *Knox.*

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,  
Who freights a *ship* to venture on the seas,  
With one frail interposing plank to save  
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Instead of a *ship*, he should levy upon his country such a  
sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the  
navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ship-money*,  
by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand  
pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ship*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more  
judiciously. *Addison.*

TO SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship.

My father at the road  
Expects my coming, there to see me *shipp'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The emperor, *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down  
the river. *Knox's Hist. of the Turk.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of  
Cilicia, and *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was  
by sea transported to Pelusium. *Knox.*

A breeze from shore began to blow,  
The sailors *ship* their oars, and cease to row;  
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails  
Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To transport in a ship.

Andronicus, would thou wert *shipt* to hell,  
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakespeare.*